

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumbering at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 27. VOL. IV.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1818.

[VOL. XXXII.]

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY JOHN NORVELL.

The price of subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. The terms of advertising in this paper, are, 50 cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and 25 cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of JOHN NORVELL & CO. is dissolved. All persons indebted for subscriptions to the Kentucky Gazette, for advertisements, and other printing, will make payment to J. NORVELL, who alone is authorized to receive the same, and who respectfully urges those, still in arrears, to discharge them as soon as possible. The establishment will continue to be conducted by him.

JOHN NORVELL,
F. BRADFORD, JR.,
Lexington, Feb. 27—18.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 27th, 1818.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the several acts of limitation heretofore passed, and which barred the allowance and settlement of certain evidences of public debt, have been suspended for two years, by an act passed the 13th of April, 1818, of which the following is a copy.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

AN ACT

To authorize the payment of certain certificates. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act, entitled, "An act making further provisions for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five; and so much of the act, entitled, "An act respecting loan office and final settlement certificates, indents of interest, and the unfunded and registered debt, credited on the books of the Treasury," passed the twelfth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, as bars from settlement and allowance, certificates commonly called loan office and final settlement certificates, and indents of interest, be, and the same is hereby, suspended for the term of two years, from and after the passing of this act; a notification of which temporary suspension of the act of limitation shall be published by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the information of the holders of the said certificates, in one or more of the public papers in each of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all certificates, commonly called loan office certificates, countersigned by the loan officers of the states respectively, final settlement certificates, and indents of interest, which, at the time of passing this act, shall be outstanding, may be presented at the Treasury, and upon the same being liquidated and adjusted, shall be paid to the respective holders of the same, with interest, at six per cent. from the date of the last payment of interest, as endorsed on said certificates.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, for carrying this act into effect, the sum of eighty thousand dollars be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLARD,
President of the Senate, pro-tempore.

April 13, 1818—APPROVED,
JAMES MONROE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, APRIL 28, 1818.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To the Proprietors of Stock issued under the convention with France of the 30th of April, 1803, commonly called LOUISIANA STOCK, that one moiety, or half of the principal of said stock, will be redeemed on the 21st of October next ensuing the date hereof, and that the same will be paid to the respective proprietors, or to their attorneys duly authorized, on the day before mentioned, at the Treasury in Washington, or at such Loan Office on the books whereof any portion of said stock may then stand. Information is further given, that the interest due at the time of redemption, on such part of said stock as is held in Europe, will be paid as heretofore in London and Amsterdam; and that the interest on such part of said stock as has been domesticated will be paid at the same time with the principal, either at the Treasury or at the Loan Offices as before mentioned.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

May 15—201.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Pension-Office, May 27, 1818.

NOTICE.

IT is expected that the Judges will certify, as well to the reduced circumstances, as to the continued service of nine months, required by the law of the 18th March 1818; and pensions will invariably be refused, unless the declarations of the applicants shall be accompanied by such certificates. The applications for pensions belonging to New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, will be delayed until further evidence of their service shall have been received from the several executive offices of the states.

Approved,
J. C. CALHOUN, Secretary of War.
The publishers of the laws of the United States, will give the above insertion in their respective papers for two months, and send in their accounts to the War Department for adjustment.

Treasury Department,

WASHINGTON CITY, APRIL 10, 1818.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Proprietors of the old six per cent. Stock,

That the last payment on account of the Principal and Interest of the said Stock, will become due on the first of October next, ensuing the date hereof, and that the same will be paid on that day, at the Treasury and at the Loan Offices, having such stock standing on their Books, to the Stockholders or to their attorneys, upon the surrender of the original certificates of the said Stock.

It is further made known for the information of the Proprietors of said old six per cent. Stock residing in foreign parts, that in order to obviate as far as practicable any inconvenience which might result by reason of loss at sea or otherwise, it will be advisable to retain correct copies of their certificates authenticated by a Notary Public duly appointed.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of Treasury.

May 1, 1818—22.

NOTICE.

THE employment of an Agent or Attorney is not necessary in any claim against the government. It is most generally attended with expense, and sometimes with actual loss. Claims will be promptly settled, when the accounts, and vouchers with which they are connected, are transmitted to the proper office.

Money will be transmitted, whenever a receipt for the sum due, or where the amount is not ascertained, a receipt in blank shall be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

Military patents, and certificates of military pensions, will be transmitted in like manner, whenever the necessary vouchers are forwarded to the proper office.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
J. C. CALHOUN,
B. W. CROWNSHIELD.
Washington City, May 27, 1818.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of Newspapers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week till April next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

A map of the above Lands may be had (previous to the sales) at the General Land Office, and at the Land Offices in the Missouri Territory. The map is now engraving for

JOHN GARDNER,
Chief Clerk, General Land Office.

May 23, 1818—43.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 30th of March, 1804, entitled an "Act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory, and for other purposes," and an act passed the 3d of March, 1805, entitled "An act supplementary to the act, entitled, an act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory," and an act passed on the 25th of April, 1808, entitled "An act supplemental to an act, regulating the grants of lands in the Territory of Michigan," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands in the land district of Detroit to be offered for sale when surveyed; and whereas, a part of the said lands have been surveyed—

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the said acts, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of the said lands, shall be held at Detroit, in Michigan Territory, viz:

On the first Monday in July next, for the lands contained in ranges 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, south of the base line, on the first Monday of September next for the lands contained in ranges 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, north of the base line; and on the first Monday in November next, for the lands contained in ranges 9, 10, 11, and 12, north of the base line, excepting such lands as are, or may be reserved in said district, by law, for the support of Schools, and for other purposes. The sales shall continue open for two weeks and no longer, and shall commence with the first section of the lowest number of townships and ranges, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the 31st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,
Com'r. of the General Land Office.

Printers of newspapers, who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week till October next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

April 24—23.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1815, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale when surveyed; and whereas, part of the said lands have been surveyed—

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal of certain lands south of the Tennessee river and in the district of Madison county, shall be held at Huntsville, in said county in Alabama Territory.

On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of the lands in ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. On the first Monday in September next for the lands in ranges 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, excepting such lands as are or shall be reserved according to law, for the support of schools and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for two weeks, and no longer, and shall commence with the section, township and range of the lowest number, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 31st day of March, 1818.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,
Com'r. of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till October next, and send

their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

COPPERPLATE MAPS of the above lands may be had at the office of the Surveyor General, at Huntsville, or at the General Land Office.

April 24—23

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled "An act making provision for the establishment of additional Land Offices in the territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands which have been surveyed in the territory, to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Missouri, shall be held as follows, viz: At St. Louis, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August, October, December, February and April next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of St. Louis. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale, commencing with the most eastern ranges west of the fifth principal meridian line, and proceeding westerly.

At the Seat of Justice of Howard County, in the said territory, on the first Monday in September and November next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of Howard County. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale: The first to be in a square form, and to include the seat of justice of the said county, as nearly in the centre as the situation of the surveys will admit, and the second immediately east of the first, and in the same form; excepting from sale in each district, the lands which have been or may be reserved by law for other purposes.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of Newspapers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week till April next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

A map of the above Lands may be had (previous to the sales) at the General Land Office, and at the Land Offices in the Missouri Territory. The map is now engraving for

JOHN GARDNER,
Chief Clerk, General Land Office.

May 23, 1818—43.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1815, entitled, "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale when surveyed:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the Alabama Territory, shall be held at Milledgeville, in Georgia, viz:

On the first Monday in October next, for the sale of town lots, in the town of Cahaba, in the said territory, situate at the junction of the river Alabama and Cahaba.

On the third Monday in October next, for the sale of town lots, in the town of Cahaba, in the said territory, situate at the junction of the river Alabama and Cahaba.

On the first Monday in November next, for the sale of town lots, in the town of Cahaba, in the said territory, situate at the junction of the river Alabama and Cahaba.

On the first Monday in December next, for the sale of town lots, in the town of Cahaba, in the said territory, situate at the junction of the river Alabama and Cahaba.

On the first Monday in January next, for the sale of town lots, in the town of Cahaba, in the said territory, situate at the junction of the river Alabama and Cahaba.

On the first Monday in February next, for the sale of town lots, in the town of Cahaba, in the said territory, situate at the junction of the river Alabama and Cahaba.

On the first Monday in March next, for the sale of town lots, in the town of Cahaba, in the said territory, situate at the junction of the river Alabama and Cahaba.

On the first Monday in April next, for the sale of town lots, in the town of Cahaba, in the said territory, situate at the junction of the river Alabama and Cahaba.

On the first Monday in May next, for the sale of town lots, in the town of Cahaba, in the said territory, situate at the junction of the river Alabama and Cahaba.

On the first Monday in June next, for the sale of town lots, in the town of Cahaba, in the said territory, situate at the junction of the river Alabama and Cahaba.

On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of town lots, in the town of Cahaba, in the said territory, situate at the junction of the river Alabama and Cahaba.

On the first Monday in August next, for the sale of town lots, in the town of Cahaba, in the said territory, situate at the junction of the river Alabama and Cahaba.

offered for sale in regular numerical order, beginning with the lowest number.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 30th day of May, 1818.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner General Land-Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above in their newspapers once a week till the first of October next, and send their bills to the General Land-Office for payment.

A map of the Huntsville district is engraved, and a plan of the town of Marathon will be engraved as speedily as practicable, and will be sold at Huntsville; and at the General Land Office, by

JOHN GARDNER,
Chief Clerk.

Printers of the laws who insert this notice, shall have copies of the Map and plan.

June 12—16.

Treasury Department.

20th May, 1818.

During the last session of Congress, the House of Representatives adopted a Resolution, of which the following is a copy, viz:

In the House of Representatives of the United States, March 30, 1818.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to prepare and report to this House, at their next session, a plan for the application of such means as are within the power of Congress, to the purpose of opening and improving roads, and making canals; together with a statement of the undertakings of that nature, which, as objects of public improvement, may require and deserve the aid of government; and also a statement of works of the nature above-mentioned, which have been commenced, the progress which has been made in them, the means and prospect of their being completed, the public improvements carried on by the states, or by companies, or incorporated which have been associated for such purposes, to which it may be deemed expedient to subscribe, or afford assistance, the terms and conditions of such associations, and the state of their funds; and such information, as, in the opinion of the secretary, shall be material, in relation to the objects of this resolution.—Attest,

THOS. DOUGHERTY,
Clerk House of Representatives.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to comply with the important requisitions of the foregoing resolution, all companies or incorporations, associated for opening roads and making canals, which they may respectively conceive, require and deserve the aid of the government, are invited to furnish this department with such information concerning their respective undertakings, as is required by the resolution, and which may be necessary to bring their claims to the patronage of the government, before the Congress of the United States at the commencement of their next session.

Where a canal or road has been commenced, the communication ought to state distinctly the dimensions of the work, the nature of the soil and face of the country through which it is to pass, its greatest elevation and depression, and mean level; the progress which has been made; the expense incurred, and the whole probable expense, estimated upon the experience acquired in the execution of the undertaking.

In all cases of canals, the number and dimensions of the locks; the mean quantity of earth to be removed per mile; the nature and extent of the navigation to which they are to be connected, should be distinctly made known. In every case the facility of obtaining materials for the construction of roads, bridges and locks, should be stated. The acts of incorporation, or articles of association; the by-laws which have been enacted; the amount of the fund actually subscribed; the amount paid in; the sum actually expended; the amount remaining on hand; and the means and probability of enforcing the payment of the balance; should invariably be stated in every communication. And generally every kind of information which can shed light upon the undertaking.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Printers authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, are requested to publish the above for one month.

June 19—44.

Genuine Spanish Segars,

AND fresh Rapee and Macouba SNUFF, manufactured by Hamilton, just received and for sale, by

SAM. THOMPSON & CO.

By the box or keg, at Philadelphia prices, and carriage; or at a small advance, by retail.

Lexington, Jan. 31—44

JAMES M PIKE

Is again at his Post,

READY and anxious to attend to the respective commands of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, in the various duties of his profession.—Having removed his family to this country with an idea of becoming a permanent resident, he is determined, (if strict attention, prompt obedience, and faithful execution of their orders are the necessary requisites) to merit their patronage, being already satisfied, that with this community merit goes not unrewarded. He has lately added to his small stock of FANCY GOODS,

An elegant Assortment of

Tortoise Shell Combs, comprising the Tucking, of various sizes, Long and Side, both ornamented and plain—a few very handsome Toilette Boxes—Gold Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Cologne Water, Antique Oil of various perfumes; a few fancy Soaps, of the Orange, Rose, Vanilla, Jasmine, Boquet, Ambre and Gilet perfumes; Wax Balls, transparent, Liquid, and Windsor Soap; the new and refined Black Lead Pencils, by the dozen or single; gilt Head Brushes; plain do. and Cloth; Ives's patent pocket Fire Works; Canton Phosphorus do. Ivory and Pocket Combs; Morocco Wallets; Silk Purse; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Razors and Razor Straps; Scissors; Tooth Brushes; Court Plaster, &c.

Left of the old Stock—a few elegant CLASPS, Cornelian, Mock Pearl, Jet and Gilt, together with Gilt Hooks and Eyes; Mock Pearl Beads, for children, &c. Gentlemen's Crop Wigs, Ladies' Bandeaux, Tiaras, Clusters and Fizzettes, made on the shortest notice.

First quality of SPANISH CIGARS, constantly kept for retail.

Lexington, June 19—44

G. and J. Robinson,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

And are now opening at their House, on Main st. opposite the Kentucky Gazette Office,

A general and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, GROCERIES, & LIQUORS.

Also,

PITTSBURGH NAILS,

All of which will be sold low for cash, or approved country produce.

On Commission—from Pittsburgh.

A quantity of WINDOW GLASS,

Which will be sold at the late Pittsburgh prices, with the addition of expenses.

May 22—44

RICHMOND BANK.

WE, the Undersigned, being a majority of the Commissioners, directed by law to open the books of subscription for the Richmond Bank, do certify that by virtue of the authority vested in us, we opened the said books of subscription, on Monday the 25th instant, and that the whole stock has been subscribed according to law, and one fifth paid in. We do therefore notify the stockholders of said Bank, that on Wednesday the 8th day of July next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the morning, an election will be held at the Court House in the town of Richmond, by said commissioners, or a majority of them, to elect a president and eight directors, for said Bank.

John Patrick,
Thompson Burnam,
J. W. Rollins,
Samuel Stone,
Squire Turner,
Wm. Barnett

June 5th, 1816—51

State of Kentucky,

Fayette Circuit, et.

JUNE TERM, 1818—1st day.

Abraham Venable, Complainant,

vs.

Aaron M'Daniel, Wm. Johnson & others, Defs.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said defendant, Wm. Johnson, is no inhabitant of this state, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant, Johnson, shall appear here on or before the twentieth day of next August term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in Lexington, eight weeks successively, as the law directs.

A copy. At. THOMAS BODLEY, c. f. c.

June 19, 1818—81

State of Kentucky,

Fayette Circuit, et.

JUNE TERM, 1818—1st day.

Thomas Scott, George Trotter and John Telford, (trading under the firm of Scott, Trotter & Telford,) Complainants,

vs.

Isaac T. Longstreth & others, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainants aforesaid, by their counsel, and the said defendant, Longstreth, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said defendant, Longstreth, is no inhabitant of this state—Therefore, on the motion of the complainants, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant, Longstreth, do appear here on or before the twentieth day of our next August term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in Lexington, eight weeks successively, as the law directs.

A copy. At. THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c.

June 19, 1818—81

MERCER COUNTY, Set.

June Term, 1818.

Thomas P. Moore, Complainant,

vs.

William H. Slaughter, and Elizabeth Slaughter his wife, &c. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants William H. Slaughter and wife, having failed to enter their appearance herein, or answer the complainant's bill according to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said defendants are no inhabitants of this commonwealth. On the motion of the complainant, therefore, by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next September Term of this court, and answer the Complainant's bill, the same will be taken against them as confessed. And it is also ordered, that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted for eight weeks successively, in some public newspaper, authorized by law to make such publications.

A Cony. Teste,

THO. ALLEN, c. c.

June 19—81

Blacksmith's Shop.

ROLLEY BLUE

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has opened a BLACKSMITH'S SHOP in Water street, near the residence of doctor Campbell, and opposite the Upper Market House—where he has every convenience and facility to enable him to execute his work in the neatest and best manner.

Very description of IRON WORK, HORSE SHOEING, &c. &c. done at the shortest notice.

Lexington, April 17, 1818—44

GLASS.

A VARIETY of elegant cut and engraved GLASS, just received and for sale, by

SAM. THOMPSON & CO.

Which, in point of quality and elegance, does great credit to American manufacture.

They have also on hand a large supply

POETRY.

FROM THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE, MARCH 1818.

UNPUBLISHED STANZAS—BY LORD BYRON.

The following exquisite stanzas were addressed by Lord Byron to his Lady, a few months before their separation.

TO JESSY.

There is a mystic thrill of life
So dearly dwelt with mine alone,
That destiny's relentless knife
At once must sever both or none.

There is a form, on which these eyes
Have often gazed with fond delight;
By day that form their joy supplies,
And dreams restore it through the night.

There is a voice, whose tones inspire
Such thrills of rapture in the breast,
I would not hear a seraph choir,
Unless that voice could join the rest.

There is a face whose blushes tell
Affection's tale upon the cheek;
But paid at one fond farewell,
Proclaim more love than words can speak.

There is a lip which mine hath prest,
And none had ever sweetly blest;
It would make me wretched more,
And mine—mine only prest it more!

There is a bosom—all my own—
Hath pillow'd oft this aching head;
A mouth—which smiles on me alone,
An eye whose tears with mine are shed.

There are two hearts whose movements thrill
In union so closely sweet,
That pulse to pulse responsive still,
They both must leave or cease to beat.

There are two souls whose equal flow
In gentle streams so calmly run,
That when they part—They part—Ah no!
They cannot part—those souls are one!

FROM THE NEW YORK COLUMBIAN CANAL.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Utica,

on a tour to the west, dated 15th May, 1818.

"My first attention has been directed to the progress of the great Western Canal, and I find it in the most prosperous train. The experience of the last year has demonstrated its practicability, and its facility, rapidity and cheapness of execution. The measures of the commissioners are adopted with deliberation and executed with energy. Next year will witness the completion of 90 miles of the western, and 22 of the northern canal, and this will be effected with scarcely an apparent effort. The great eastern and western sections will undoubtedly be completed; and before the lapse of ten years the civilized world will be astonished at the completion of the most stupendous improvement which has ever been undertaken—and this will be accomplished by the wisdom, the patriotism and the power of a million and a half of free people.

"Mr. White, who went out last fall to acquire information as a canal engineer, has just returned from England. He has visited most of the canals of G. Britain, and he has seen nothing superior in execution to our wishes, nor has he been able to acquire any new information. That country has now 3000 miles of canal. Shares in the great Trent Canal, which originally cost one hundred pounds sterling, now sell for fifteen hundred pounds sterling.

"Mr. White informs me that Sir Joseph Banks, and many other distinguished men in Great Britain, enquired anxiously about the progress of this great work. Governor Clinton had sent to several of them the reports of the Canal Company, and they fully understood the subject."

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.

IMPROVEMENT IN MECHANICS.

We had the pleasure of witnessing on Saturday last, the operation of an ingenious machine invented and constructed by Messrs. Perkins & Jones, of this city, to whom we are indebted for many inventions and improvements in mechanics, the object of which is to secure an abundant supply of water for engines in cases of fire. They denominate it a SUPPLY PUMP. The object is to avoid the waste of water which usually takes place at fires, and the consequent inability of engines, however favourably situated, to check the conflagration. The contrivance is very simple, and therefore the more meritorious. To a wooden rod or bar is attached a piece of canvas, which being laid across a gutter in the street where the water is running, forms a dam. In the little pond thus produced is placed a small, portable, forcing pump, which may be wrought by one or two men. To this is attached a leather hose, through which the water is conveyed to the fire engine. By this means the waste water, instead of passing off and being lost, may be returned and re-used as often as necessary. The return pump is so constructed, by means of a hemispherical bulb at the bottom, that it will not take up sand or other ponderous substances, which would be injurious to the engine, and a screen or sieve made of wire intercepts chips, shavings, or other light substances by which its operation might be obstructed.—We respectfully invite the attention of our fellow-citizens to this invention, which we think will prove to be of important utility, especially in cases of a deficiency of water for the extinguishment of fires, either in town or country.

Extract from the *Milan Gazette*, under date of Feb. 20.

KINGDOM OF VENETIAN LOMBARDY.

His Imperial Majesty and King, has been graciously pleased to grant to John Allen, Esq. merchant at Trieste, (formerly of Philadelphia, in the United States of America) an exclusive privilege to establish a Steam Boat, for the term of fifteen years, for the conveyance of passengers and merchandise from Trieste to Venice.

[FROM THE BALTIMORE FEDERAL GAZETTE.]

Extract of a letter dated Edinburgh, April 15.

"Public interest in this country, seems at present almost exclusively occupied by the expedition to the North Pole, and

the probability of reaching that point. There is an article in the last number of the Quarterly Review which has many mistakes; and one expected in the next number of the Edinburgh Review, from the pen of Professor Playfair, will give every information on the subject; but as you may not see either of these for some time, it may gratify your curiosity to have some particulars concerning it.

The fact is well ascertained that there has been a great destruction of ice in the northern regions within these few years.—The unusual quantity off the Bank of Newfoundland, especially last summer, was one evidence of this.—The last season several Greenland Whalers went as far north as about 80; towards the north they could perceive only an open sea and no trace of ice, which could have been discovered at a great distance, by an appearance called *ice blink*, which is a dim light in the atmosphere over an island of ice. One of these attained the latitude of 81 1/4, which is only five hundred and ten miles from the Pole itself.

The objects to be accomplished by this expedition are, 1st, To discover whether there may not be a shorter path to China and India over the pole, than by the present circuitous route. This is probably the principal inducement to government. Another is the increase of geographical knowledge, and the great assistance which will be given to the resolution of several astronomical problems, by experiments with the pendulum, and others at the pole. A third object is, to ascertain the fate of a Danish colony which existed about two hundred years ago, on the northern part of the east coast of Greenland, but which, from the immense accumulation of ice on the adjoining seas, has not been heard of since.

The difficulties to be overcome, may be expected to be very great. Besides those which are probable, there are several certain; such as finding the way, &c. Were the compass to point to the pole constantly, it would be easy: but as the expedition must pass near where the magnetic pole probably is, i.e. the northern part of Baffin's Bay, the compass will almost certainly differ very much in its variation, in a short time; and of course no dependence can be placed on it. There will be no rising and setting of the sun to determine the east and west: to ascertain the course, therefore, will be a problem to be resolved in a new manner. It can only be done by having a correct chronometer. Suppose this to be regulated by the time of Greenwich, and the mariner to keep on the meridian of the same place; it is plain that when the clock shows 12 at noon, the sun will be directly south. Should he reach the pole, the same difficulty will arise in finding his way to return. Every object, on which ever hand it lies, will then be south from him: and it is only by the chronometer that he can determine the meridian on which to return home."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The letter from Buenos Ayres, received in Lexington, which we have the pleasure of copying to-day, affords us much more satisfactory information, than we have yet had from any quarter, of the state of Buenos Ayres, as it appears to the view of a stranger, who has been but a short time resident, and must depend on the representations of those with whom he associates for much of his information. If the writer had not assured his correspondent that he was enthusiastic, there is, in his train of thinking, and method of uttering his impressions, sufficient evidence of the fact, and enough to identify the writer, whose character places him above all suspicion of misrepresentation or interested motives. After every deduction for his lively enthusiasm, and his ardent prepossessions, for his resolute determination that South America shall be free, and that every thing tends to so desirable an issue, we find in the views he has given us, much to gratify the lover of freedom; much to remove unfavorable impressions which former accounts had made.

If the recognition of the independence of La Plata will so greatly animate the republican dispositions of that people, they, and the world, already know, that such recognition will take place, whenever, by the common rules of prudence, by a just regard to the happiness of the people who have placed him in authority, the Executive of the United States can feel himself justified in the act. The preliminary step was the sending of those commissioners to Buenos Ayres, whose communications will shed a light on the state of that country, which was much wanted; and which we receive, in anticipation, from the pen of one whose opportunities are as ample, and whose disposition in the cause as ardent, as that of any of the commissioners. We hope we shall continue to receive information of a like character from the same source.

The country and the executive, we have always been convinced, entertain on this subject but one sentiment. They feel too sensibly the blessings of free government, not to desire to see them imparted to others; but they cherish them also too affectionately to put them at hazard, by embarking in a cause, the merits of which they are indistinctly advised of. Disinterested information was necessary, to a correct decision. It was sought, and will be obtained.—Thus informed, when the executive acts, it will be understandingly; and the government will be free from the reproach of rash conduct, and unadvised counsels. The agitation of this question during the late session of congress, served to show that, among the representatives of the people, there was but a shade of difference in opinion between them; which perhaps, we should not have known without that discussion. It will be a fortunate concurrence, if, in whatever shall be ultimately

done on this subject, the opinions of all shall unite.

THE BRITISH MONARCHY.

The Karl of Liverpool lately observed in the House of Lords, that since the death of the late Princess Charlotte, the question which every man put to his neighbor in England, was, what was to become of the succession to the throne? It was a remarkable fact, that though his majesty had been blessed by Providence with a numerous progeny, yet of his 12 children now living, namely 7 sons and 5 daughters, although the youngest of the sons was 44 years of age, and none of the daughters under 40, yet there was at the present moment no living descendant of the royal family.

Mr. Canning, in the House of Commons, urged the royal allowance, and observed, "That no man could doubt that it never was in the contemplation of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence to contract the alliance under discussion, if it had not been pressed on him as an act of public duty. His Royal Highness's utmost wish was that he should be allowed such means as would prevent him from incurring debt, and in this odious way becoming a burden to his country. His Royal Highness had voluntarily, and by arrangements of his, set apart a portion of his present income to pay the interest of his debts, to insure his life for the security of his creditors, and gradually to liquidate their amount. Had it not been for this alliance, therefore, he would not have required any aid from Parliament; and into this alliance his Royal Highness entered, not for his private desire and gratification, but because it was pressed on him for the purpose of providing for the succession to the throne (a laugh).—If there was any thing ridiculous in this proposition, it was the state of the law which rendered it so; the law precluded the Royal Family from contracting marriages of liking, and into which these sentiments and excitements entered, which existed among persons who grew up in the knowledge of one another."

The allowance was refused on the ground, that the enormous sum of one million of money was appropriated yearly, to the mere support of the splendor of the throne; which trappings of monarchy, as one of the members observed, were sufficient to establish a new commonwealth.

FROM THE NASHVILLE WHIG.

The laws of the United States are in full force at Pensacola.—A custom house has been established, and Capt. Gadsden appointed collector. Thus, it seems, that our government is determined to keep permanent possession of this important post.

By order of Gen. Jackson, two companies of mounted men, are to be raised in the Alabama to serve six months, unless sooner discharged. They are to be stationed at Pensacola, and are ordered to scour the country between the Escambia and Apalachicola rivers, destroying all the hostile warriors that may be found, and bringing in the women and children.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability, residing at Natchitoches, to his friend in Washington City, dated

"NATCHITOCHE, May 5, 1818.

"The want of society makes this place by no means pleasant; but we may look forward to a rapid change, as the Red River country is daily increasing its population. Emigrants are settling on its banks, above and below us; they are generally from Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia. It certainly is a delightful country; the lands fertile; the climate equal to that of Maryland. I sincerely wish the government would take possession of all to the westward of this post; in time we shall have some fighting near us. Three Frenchmen, late officers under Bonaparte, arrived in this town from Galvestown. I sent for them, and, on examination, they stated, that general Lallemand and general Fregot, with 63 officers, had erected a fort in that neighborhood; that general L. had observed, that he expected a larger force; that he held out the idea of settling a colony, but that there was more attention paid to military discipline than clearing lands. These men, it appears, fell in with Lallemand in Philadelphia, who promised to take them to the Tombigbee to settle lands. They state, that the general has usurped such strict military power, that they were compelled to abandon him. They leave this today for Orleans. Lafitte (they say) has from eight to ten vessels in the bay of Galvestown. This is carrying on pirating in a bold manner."

OF NAPOLEON.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES.

Edinburgh, February 4.

TO THE EDITOR:

Sir—We request you will have the goodness to insert in the Times, the annexed letter from captain Maitland, of the Bellerophon, to us, relative to certain unintentional misstatements which appeared in the Edinburgh Annual Register for 1815, on the subject of Napoleon Bonaparte, while on board that vessel. The subject is of considerable interest; and there appears to us to be no better mode of complying with captain Maitland's wishes, previously to the publication of the next volume of the Register, than the circulation of his letter through the medium of your extensively read journal.

We are, sir, your most ob'dt. serv'ts.

JAMES BALLANTYNE & CO.

COPY.

To Messrs. James Ballantyne & Co. GENTLEMEN—I am induced to address a letter to you, in consequence of two misstatements that have appeared in 20th chapter of the Edinburgh Annual Re-

gister, for the year 1815, just published at your printing office.

The false or exaggerated accounts which appeared in the daily papers during the period that Napoleon Bonaparte was immediately under my eye, I did not consider worth contradiction; but, as it is known I reside in this country, and that access might easily have been had to me, had the writer of the article in question been anxious to obtain the most authentic information, the public may conclude that I have given my sanction to that part of the 20th chapter which applies to Bonaparte and myself; I, therefore, feel myself called upon, in justice to that person, and to my own character, to point out the objectionable paragraphs. The first begins at the 6th line of the first column of the 335th page, and ends at the 12th line of the same column and page. The second is contained between the 9th and 43d lines of the second column of the 339th page.

In objection to the first, I must state, that Bonaparte never conducted himself with arrogance whilst he was on board the ship I commanded. He knew the world too well, and he was aware he could not have adopted a measure more likely to defeat any wish he might have entertained of being considered as a crowned head; but, in fact, he never attempted to exact such respect, and so far from its being shown to him, he had not even the honors due to a general officer paid on his coming on board the Bellerophon; any honors that could be construed into those due to the former rank he had held, did not originate with me, and certainly were not demanded by him.

Where the other paragraph could originate, I am at a loss to conceive, as I can assert most solemnly, that at no period in my presence, (and as I was the only person in the ship who had direct communication with him, his own people excepted) did he ever threaten to commit suicide. It is true, some of his attendants hinted that he would be guilty of that crime—whether with his concurrence or not, I cannot pretend to say; but when the question was put to them by me, if he had ever said he would put himself to death, they acknowledged he had not, and the expression they had construed into that threat, was that he was determined not to go to St. Helena; and, if I may be allowed to judge from the sentiments he expressed on the subject, it was an act he never had in contemplation.

I trust, under these circumstances, gentlemen, you will take steps to prevent the above statements being considered as originating with me, or I shall feel myself bound to contradict them in a manner equally public with the *Edinburgh Register*. I am, gentlemen, your very humble servant,

FREDERICK MAITLAND,

Captain in his majesty's navy, Carnie-lodge, Cupar, Fife, Oct. 28.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 11.

The following remarks from the National Intelligencer, will be found to explain satisfactorily the motives which induced the executive a third time to send an Agent to Cape Henry, after the said ruler had twice refused to recognize the agents who were previously sent there.

KINGDOM OF HAYTI.

The attempts at opening a correspondence with the king of Hayti, have attracted some little attention towards that quarter, and some enquiry into the physical and political condition of a country, which has, within five and twenty years, experienced such extraordinary vicissitudes. We have taken some trouble to inform ourselves on this head, by conversations with those who had personal knowledge on the subject; and, presuming our readers generally may feel some disposition to acquire like information, we present, in a condensed view, what we have been able to collect of the present state of the kingdom of Hayti, as presenting itself to strangers.

On casting the eye over the map of St. Domingo, it will be perceived, that the Spaniards are still in possession of two-thirds of the island, which is represented by those who have travelled over it, as comprising the best soil, being less mountainous, more intersected with streams of fresh water, and consequently more susceptible of general cultivation, than the remaining one-third, which is now divided, and forms two distinct governments, under the title and denomination of the *Kingdom of Hayti* and the *republic of Hayti*. CHRISTOPHE, the king of Hayti, under the title of HENRY the First, of whose government we now speak, resides 8 miles from Cape Henry, formerly Cape Francois, at the palace de Sans Souci; here he has as small village established; and here he holds his court, is extremely difficult of access, and shy of foreigners. The village, to which his Palais de Sans Souci gives the name, is immediately under the guns of Fort Henry, commonly called Fort Ferrier, where are three hundred cannon mounted, with barracks for twenty thousand men, and seven years provision for that number—ways on hand. All this may or may not be true. But little of it, perhaps, ought to be believed; and one fact is certain, that no white man has ever been permitted to visit his fortress, save only the engineer, a German, who superintended the building of it, and whose reward is to live and die there. Fort Henry has, nevertheless, a very bold appearance from the harbor, situated on a high and distant mountain, and seeming, at that distance, to bid defiance to the world.

As to Cape Henry, it presents to the spectator one heap of ruins; every third house may be occupied, but not more. The church which, during the time of the French, was the most splendid in the West Indies, presents to view nothing but naked and uncortained walls, except that part of the altar which has been covered in. On each side of the altar is a

tent of thin muslin and silk, occupied solely by the royal family during divine service. Near this church, the king has a palace, fronting on four streets, through neither of which is the stranger permitted to pass. The building is very low, and has nothing in its exterior appearance different from ordinary houses.

Some two or three years ago, the king thought of changing the religion of his country, and communicated his wishes on that subject to his friends and correspondents in England—Clarkson, Wilberforce and Stevens. This suggestion was not attended to on their part, but they sent out Prince Saunders, a black man, an American, born in Connecticut, or Rhode Island, and who went to England, soon after the war, for his health. He had the good fortune to fall in with Wilberforce, Stevens, &c. &c. immediately on his arrival in London, who finding that he could both read and write, brought him forward at public meetings, made speeches for him, and when tired of this kind of exhibition, shipped him off to King Henry, of Hayti, as a prodigy of learning. For a while, and until lately, Mr. Saunders remained a great favorite in his new situation; but his majesty, finding that his talents had been overrated, dismissed him, and Saunders has returned to his native home, (Connecticut.)

But, to return to the Cape. The population is impossible to ascertain, no census having been taken since the establishment of the present government. The citizens are respectful and attentive to strangers; but remain mostly in their houses, inactive, and apparently insouciant. There is little or no stir in commerce, the king being the great monopolizer of the whole. He is in fact the great proprietor of all: he claims every thing; soil, territory, and their productions; man and beast, their faith and service, all are his.

Christophe certainly deserves much credit for the perfection to which he has brought his monarchy; and it was no little disappointment to our informant, who never had seen a crowned head, to come away without seeing his majesty. He had, however, the honor of seeing some of his ministers, decorated with various marks of royal favor, particularly the order of St. Henry, and he assures us they seemed to feel as easy and looked as well, and as becoming, under these trappings of royalty, as any of the foreign ministers, whom he had an opportunity of seeing in this place, in full costume, on a public day.

There is at the Cape a Lancasterian School, containing one hundred and seventy-five scholars, admirably well conducted by Mr. Gullivar, from England. There is likewise a higher school, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Morton, from England. In this school, French and English grammar are taught; and the Greek, Italian, as well as the higher branches of mathematics, are likewise intended to be taught there, if it should be found, upon an experiment, that the mind of the Haytian is susceptible of so high a polish. There is no school for females. The hospital for disabled soldiers is an extensive building, and superintended by Dr. Steward, from England, who is the hospital surgeon.

The king excuses the desolate appearance of the Cape, by saying, that, until he is acknowledged by France, he is liable to an attack from them, and that he could not prevent the capture of the Cape, and therefore he keeps his property and his money in the interior.—He is said to be very rich. Among the number of anecdotes told at the Cape, respecting his majesty, is the following: Hearing that a colonel in a regiment stationed at the Cape was endeavoring to excite a revolt, he came in from his palace in a great rage, dismounted, went up to the regiment, (which had been purposely ordered on parade,) seized his colonel, and with a big club almost killed him, and dismissed the regiment. He then mounted his horse, which he had lately received from the United States; the horse was a little unruly, springing from one side of the street to the other; at which his majesty grew so enraged, that he got down, and with his sword deliberately cut off all four of the hoofs of this famous charger; and then prohibited, under pain of death, that any one should put him out of misery. This anecdote may be exaggerated by reverence, but is not without foundation.

It is proper to observe, that strangers are never permitted to go to court, unless particularly invited, nor any where in the country, except to a country seat called *le Hors du Cap*, five miles from the Cape, which is graciously appropriated for the use of strangers, who usually flock there on Sundays, but can neither diverge to the right, nor to the left, nor go beyond it, without incurring the serious displeasure of the king, and being stopped by the guard.

These are the most prominent particulars we have been able to gather of the Kingdom of Hayti, and its principal town. At another time, we shall furnish our readers such information respecting the *republic of Hayti*, more circumstantial and satisfactory than we have now given touching the *kingdom of Hayti*.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Arrived, the brig *Poacher*, Malcom, 65 days from Liverpool, and 34 from Fayal, with crockery and glassware.—April 28th, fell in with the ship *Solon*, Stoddard, from London for New-York, with hemp, dry goods, copper, &c. which had been struck with lightning the evening previous, and set on fire in lat. 40, 15, long. 27, then twenty days out. Took off the passengers, 27 in number, and crew, amounting in all to 38, and shortly after the fire burst through the deck, and we saw the masts go over the side. The

following account of the disaster, furnished by a passenger, and politely handed us from the Exchange Coffee House, agrees with the minutes made on the log book as recorded by Mr. Topliff, with which we have also been favored.—"On the 27th of April, at nine o'clock P. M. a body of lightning struck the ship, attended by a singular explosion, disordering every thing in its passage down the mainmast. The captain, with many others on the upper deck, were at once knocked down; on the middle deck, the same effect was produced—yet in either case no lives were lost. Immediately columns of smoke rose from the hold through every aperture; and such was the strength of the devouring matter, that it must, at the same instant, have set fire to every part of the cargo which was liable to take fire from it. In this emergency, the thickness of the smoke became such as to prevent any further respiration. All rushed on deck in confusion—the lightning still bursting forth, so that the whole sea appeared like a furnace.

"Here was one of the most distressing scenes that ever was witnessed—the most part of the people half-naked, and it being impracticable to return for their clothes, and with no more of the necessities of life than would be required for about two days' subsistence. All that now remained to our hopes, was to keep the fire under by choking up every aperture where the smoke had issued—and should this be effected, we were fearful a few hours might close the scene. The boats could not take two-thirds our number, and the tremendous sea also forbid the trial; the hope of falling in with a vessel was precarious, yet the hand of a gracious Providence was over our heads. In this state we continued till next day about eleven o'clock, when the brig *Poacher*, captain Malcolm, appeared in sight, and ultimately saved our lives.

"The last boat had scarce reached the brig, when the *Solon's* mizen mast fell by the board, and the mainmast followed in about half an hour after. At this time the flames had burst out in every direction, so that Providence had sent this vessel to our aid in a most critical moment. So great a number of persons being added to those already on board the *Poacher*, she having before seven passengers, it became necessary to make for the Western Islands for water and provisions. We arrived at Fayal on the 1st of May, where every attention was paid to our wants by Mr. Dabney, the American Consul, and other persons, particularly Messrs. Searle, Parker, Bayley and Correa."

Three of the *Solon's* passengers here went on board the ship *Norfolk*, for London; seven of the passengers and crew on board the schooner *Prudence*, Leggett, for Halifax, and the remainder had arrived at this port in the *Poacher*. The persons who have arrived here express the warmest gratitude for the attention of captain Malcolm, and of the officers, passengers and crew of the *Poacher*.

NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

[Received at New-York, by the brig *Drover*.] A Liverpool paper of the 9th of May, remarks, that the ports would undoubtedly remain open to foreign grain and flour until the 15th of August.

Another public meeting at Spa Fields was held on the 4th of May. The leaders had taken the precaution to convene the meeting legally, by a requisition, addressed to the local sheriff, and signed by seven householders. Considerable agitation had been excited throughout London by the preparations for the meeting; and the magistrates had been convened for the purpose of considering measures for the preservation of the peace. The meeting was open about 1 o'clock. The principal speakers were the elder Watson and Preston. Hunt, who had projected the meeting, found it necessary or convenient to take a trip to Cork. When the speeches were finished, a number of resolutions were adopted on the subject of Parliamentary Reform; and at 5 o'clock the assembly, consisting of some two or three thousand, retired without riot.

The duke of Wellington left Paris, for London, on the 1st of May. It is said, independently of the deduction his grace was induced to make in the reclamations of the respective powers, he consented to annul that article of the treaty of 1815, by which it was stipulated that the interest should date from the 23d of March of that year. They now date from the 22d of March, 1815, and by that clause the duke exonerates the French nation from the heavy burden of thirty-two millions of livres.

A letter from St. Helena, dated February 28, says "some altercation has taken place between count Northcote and general Gorgoun. The latter called out the count, but the former refused meeting the general. The dispute is not yet terminated. Gorgoun is in consequence, removed from Bonaparte's establishment to the opposite side of the island, under the charge of lieutenant Jackson of the staff corps. The general will leave this shortly for Europe."

Sir Charles Hamilton is appointed admiral and governor of Newfoundland, in the room of the late Admiral Pickmore.

The London papers have copied an article dated Glasgow, April 28th, from which we make the following extract: "Letters dated at Paris, this day week, state that Mr. Gallatin had completely failed in attempting to arrange a commercial treaty between the United States and France, and that the conference on the subject had been brought to a close."

A battle was fought in India between the British and Holkar on the 21st of December. The latter was defeated, but the loss of the former was severe. Among the killed, lieutenants Coleman, Macleod, and Glen. M.C. of the Scots. Major Bowen was among the wounded. The enemy lost 2000 men in killed and wounded, besides 75 guns, mostly brass, 7 elephants, and some hundred camels.

The monthly bulletin of the king's health is worded thus.—"The king has passed the last month in great tranquillity, and remains in good health of body, but his majesty's disorder is unabated."

The duke of Wellington arrived in England on the 5th of May.

The Union Spanish transport, stopt at Portsmouth on the 5th ult. to take on board the Russian invalids left there by the squadron. The whole of the Spanish transports, with the Russian officers and sailors, left Deal for Russia on the 1st of May.

The celebrated chief, Sir Gregor McGregor, whose exploits in South America have been the theme of so much conversation in

England, had a narrow escape a few days ago, by the accidental overturning, near Wooler, of a stage coach, in which he was a passenger for Edinburgh. A young lady in the coach had her collar bone broken, and was so much bruised that she was obliged to be left at Wooler. The celebrated Lavette is said to have resided in Scotland for a considerable time past; and it is added that he is now in London.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

New York, June 17.
The ship Belle, Leslie, which arrived at this port last evening, sailed from Gibraltar on the 10th May.

By this arrival we have the important intelligence that Mr. MEADE was formally released from imprisonment early in May, in compliance with the imperative demand of our government; the Spanish government having chosen to do justice, rather than risk the alternative threatened. We regret our inability to lay before our readers the interesting document which restored Mr. Meade to his liberty, but hope to be enabled to procure a copy for publication to-morrow.

The U. S. line of battle ship Washington, Commodore Chauncey, arrived at Gibraltar on the 7th May, in 15 from Mahon, and would sail for New York in about ten days after the Belle. She left the residue of the American squadron all well, and the crews in a perfectly healthy state. They had recently appeared before Algiers and Tunis, and as usual excited great respect at those places. The whole squadron was expected at Gibraltar about the 20th May.

The plague continued to rage at Algiers, and was extending westward.

Our correspondent (an American) at that place, gives the following, under date of 7th May: "I have the pleasure to announce to you that the measures adopted by our government, in the case of Mr. MEADE, have had the desired effect, and that that gentleman was set at liberty three days ago. An order for his release I enclose. It exhibits the power and respectability of our country, in compelling to a single act of justice, the cruel despot who arrogantly styles himself the 'king of the two worlds'."

In a letter of the 25th of April, he observes, "the Russian fleet at Cadix, upon examination prove defective; so much so, that they were all condemned, except one, which the Spanish government take of fitting out."

Head Quarters, DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Pensacola, May 27th, 1818.

Major General Andrew Jackson has found it necessary to take possession of Pensacola. He has not been prompted to this measure from a wish to extend the territorial limits of the U. States, or from any unfriendly feeling on the part of the American republic to the Spanish government. The Seminole Indians, inhabiting the territories of Spain, have for more than two years past, visited our frontier settlements with all the horrors of savage massacre—helpless women have been butchered, and the cradles stained with the blood of innocence. These atrocities, it was expected, would have early attracted the attention of the Spanish government, and faithful to existing treaties, speedy measures adopted for their suppression.

The obligation to restrain them was acknowledged; but so far from being able to control, the Spanish authorities were often compelled, from policy or necessity, to issue munitions of war to these savages, thus enabling, if not exciting them to raise the tomahawk against us. The immutable laws of self defence therefore compelled the American government to take possession of those parts of the Floridas, in which the Spanish authority could not be maintained. Pensacola was found in this situation, and will be held until Spain can furnish military strength sufficient to enforce existing treaties. Spanish subjects will be respected, Spanish laws will govern in all cases affecting property and person; a free toleration to all religions guaranteed, and trade alike free to all nations.

Colonel King will assume the command of Pensacola as military and civil governor.

The Spanish laws, so far as they affect personal rights and property, will be enforced. Colonel King will take possession of the archives of the province, and appoint some confidential individual to preserve them. It is all important that the records of titles and property should be carefully secured. He will cause an enquiry to be made into all the landed property belonging to the king of Spain, and have possession taken of it. The claims of property within the range of gun shot of Fort Carlos de Baranacas, will be scrupulously examined into, and should they prove valid, a rent allowed, but possession in no wise given. This property is necessary to the U. States, and under its laws may be had, an equivalent being paid.

The revenue laws of the United States will be established, and Captain Gadsden is appointed to act as collector, with full powers to nominate such sub-officers as in his opinion will be necessary to the faithful discharge of the trust imposed on him. He will apply to the governor of Pensacola for military aid, in all cases where it may be necessary to correct attempts at illicit trade.

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON, Major Gen. Comd'g.

John & Thomas P. Hart
HAVE taken a Counting Room in Jordan's Row, a few doors below the Reporter Bookstore, where they may at all times be found, by those who have business with them.
Lexington, July 3, 1818-31

WHEAT.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
CONTINUE to purchase Wheat for which they are paying cash in hand. They want to contract for a large quantity of WOOD, for which they will also pay cash.

JOHN & THOS. P. HART, Jordan's Row.

Lexington, July 3, 1818-19

TO RENT,

The House on Jordan's Row,
NEXT door above the Reporter Bookstore.
ESQUIRE OF
WM. MORTON & CO.
Lexington, July 3, 1818-31

Farmers Bank of Jessamine.

NOTICE is hereby given, by a majority of the Commissioners of the Farmers Bank of Jessamine, to the Stockholders in said Bank, that on TUESDAY, the first day of September next, at the court-house in the town of Nicholasville, an election will be held for a president and eight directors—the whole of the stock allotted to said bank having been sold, and one-fifth of the amount thereof actually paid in.

WM. SHRYVE,
FRANCIS P. HORD,
JAMES HERVEY,
DAN'L B. PRICE,

July 3, 1818-31

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!

Independent Fire Company, No. 1.

Members will attend their stated meeting at W. Connel's, tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock.

THOS. M. PRENTISS, Sec'y

Lexington, July 3, 1818-19

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, JULY 3.

FOURTH OF JULY.

According to usage, the anniversary of American Independence will tomorrow be celebrated in this place and its vicinity. We understand that Mr. SHANNON and Capt. BUTLER are to deliver addresses; the former at Maxwell's Spring; the latter at nine o'clock at the court house. Parties will be held at Maxwell's Spring, Dunlap's, Russell's and Chilesburg.

The President of the United States has returned to Washington from his Chesapeake tour. Intelligence of the capture of Pensacola, has appeared in the National Intelligencer, but no remark on it. Baptis Irvine, formerly Editor of the Baltimore Whig, and late Editor of the New York Columbian, has sailed in the Hornet sloop of war, as agent of the United States to the republic of Venezuela. Capt. Wright, arrested by Gen. Jackson for the massacre at Chewah village, has been released by a writ of habeas corpus, but was again arrested by the Governor of Georgia, and is now awaiting his trial. The terms of capitulation at Pensacola, were, the surrender to Jackson of the Baranacas and Pensacola; the transportation of the Spanish governor, his civil and military officers, and his men to Havana, at our expense; security to their persons and property; respect to the property of all Spanish subjects, and all valid sales of lands guaranteed by the American government; free toleration to all religions; permission to the Alabama Indian Chief Opayhola, to go to Havana, Spain guaranteeing that he shall never return; the province to be returned to Spain in its present state on certain conditions mentioned in a letter of Jackson, not published.

We copy from the National Intelligencer an article, which, while it seems to be preparing the public mind for the recognition, by the executive of South American independence, contains one or two silly remarks. The world does not already know that the President will make the recognition when it should be made. It ought to have been made long ago; and therefore it would appear to be uncertain whether it will be done for a long time. Nor is it a fact that the executive has felt but one and the same sentiment with the people on the subject. If such had been the case, the policy of HENRY CLAY would have been adopted, that being in accordance with the public sentiment. Mr. Gales speaks of "the hazard of embarking in a cause, of the merits of which the government are indistinctly advised." This is a calumny upon the patriots, and the cause of freedom! Can the merits of that cause be doubtful or indistinct, which has for its object the emancipation of millions of human beings? Yet we cannot but cherish the hope, that the President will ere long be induced, by the voice of the people, to acknowledge the patriots.

In allusion to the remark of the Boston Patriot, that Mr. CLAY was getting up a party to supplant Mr. MONROE and Mr. ADAMS in the administration, the New York Columbian very justly observes, that the Patriot is acting the part of the very worst enemy of Mr. Adams; and reproaches the extreme folly of depreciating the other members of the cabinet, and of abusing Mr. Clay, in order to promote Mr. Adams's future elevation. We perfectly concur with the Columbian, that it is highly improper to be thus early drawing the public attention from more important subjects, from the great interests of the country, to a future presidential election.

Why does the Boston Patriot, instead of combating, by fair argument, those public measures supported by Mr. CLAY, and from which it pretends to deduce the evidence of an opposition on his part to the administration, put itself upon the rack to find bad motives for his conduct? Prove those measures to be bad, and the inference of bad motives would not be absolutely without foundation, although, even then, candor would allow that he might be mistaken in his judgment. It is assumed by the Patriot, upon the testimony of certain federal prints published in Kentucky, that Mr. Clay pledged himself in 1816, to the support of Mr. Monroe's administration. We would ask, when before did a paper, affecting to be republican, bottom its charges against a republican, upon the sole authority of federal editors? Let it be admitted that Mr. Clay did, in 1816, assert his intention to support Mr. Monroe's administration; we are to consider the nature of such a pledge, as well as how far it has been fulfilled. The republican party, that came into power with Mr. Jefferson, came in with principles favorable to liberty and opposed to corruption, aristocratical pomp and extravagance. Mr. Madison followed, chosen by the same party. As his successor, Mr. Monroe is about to be selected by the same party. In Mr. Clay's canvass for the House of Representatives, his election being contested by an early antagonist, who, although well known by many to be a federalist, sought to impose himself upon the great body of the district as a republican, he is said to have asked that antagonist, "What course do you mean to pursue if elected? You say you are a republican; will you support the administration of Mr. Monroe?" And, it is alleged, that Mr. Clay declared his purpose to support that administration. But one interpretation can be given to such a pledge. It necessarily implied the condition, that Mr. Monroe, about to be brought in by the republicans, should adhere to those great principles which had constantly characterized the party. It cannot be

perverted to mean, that Mr. Clay was to follow him wherever he went; that if Mr. Monroe turned federalist, Mr. Clay was to turn federalist also; that if he abandoned the principles of the republicans, Mr. Clay was to abandon them;—much less could such a pledge mean that on two topics, those of the Patriots and of Internal Improvements, in regard to which Mr. Clay had previously committed himself in the face of the nation, he was to become inconsistent with himself, and to conform his opinions to those of Mr. Monroe. As respects one of them, he has refused to yield his own judgment to that even of Mr. Monroe's illustrious predecessor.

In conformity to the practice of the Boston Patriot, by which, instead of investigating the political acts of Mr. Clay, motives are assigned for his conduct, wholly unworthy of him, that paper alleges that the motive of what it chooses to denominate his opposition to the administration, is that he was disappointed in not having received the Department of State. What is the evidence of an imputation so serious? We believe it to be destitute of even the slightest foundation. It is known that Mr. Clay declined accepting a place in the cabinet, when offered by Mr. Madison; and we have heard that Mr. Monroe could contradict the assertion that he desired the Department of State, or any other place in his cabinet. We have also heard that Mr. Clay himself, during the debate on Internal Improvements, contradicted such an assertion, which however was not made on the floor of the House. As we are induced to believe that what he said on that occasion has been most grossly misrepresented, we hope to see in the National Intelligencer a true report of what really occurred.

THOMAS B. ROBERTSON, ESQ.

We are sorry to perceive a note from Mr. ROBERTSON in the New Orleans papers, announcing the resignation, on account of ill health, of his seat in congress. As a man of solid talents, great research, and profoundly learned in the science of politics and government; as a zealous, firm, practical republican; Mr. ROBERTSON has few or no superiors. He was never seduced by the allurements of office or ambition, from the track of principle and patriotism. The hope of executive reward, the dread of executive frowns, had no influence on his congressional career. That career was invariably marked by a steady adherence to the genuine dictates of republican simplicity, and to the cause of liberty at home and abroad. Mr. ROBERTSON is a man of literature, and an elegant writer; his letters from Paris, written at the interesting moment when the continental allies were in that capital, and published in a small book by Mr. Carey of Philadelphia, evince alike his abilities as an author and the purity of his republican principles. The absence of such a man from the national councils, at any time, at this period in particular, we consider as a serious misfortune. Mr. LIVINGSTON, and two other gentlemen, offer as candidates to succeed him in congress.

SPANISH ORDER.

SETTING MR. MEADE AT LIBERTY.
After acknowledging the injustice of Mr. Meade's imprisonment, the order of Ferdinand goes on to observe, that— "His majesty has seen realized with the greatest sorrow, the disagreeable consequences which were anticipated by Mr. Meade's arrest; this incident having raised perplexing difficulties in the important relations between the government of his majesty and that of the United States of America, at the most critical conjuncture, giving reason to the strong reclamation of the latter, in support of those of their minister at Madrid, supposed to have been neglected; exciting thereby, through the newspapers, the most unfavorable and alarming impressions in that country, against the interests of his majesty; who has lately received information of the congress having resolved with the greatest energy, to proceed to make severe reprisals on the subjects of his majesty."

These considerations; the anticipated energy of congress; the dread of severe reprisals upon Spanish subjects; the influence of American newspapers in exposing the tyranny of Ferdinand; and producing justly unfavorable impressions of our government; and the hope of extricating the Spanish cabinet from the perplexing difficulties in which they had involved themselves with the United States, and of preventing us from making war upon Spain; these were the powerful inducements to Ferdinand to restore Mr. Meade to his liberty. While these degrading acknowledgments expose the imbecility of the Spanish councils, they show the efficacy of an energetic declaration of the sentiments and feelings of the American people, in producing a sense of justice towards us on the part of foreign powers. They show the impolicy of a feeble course of measures towards nations who have injured and insulted us; and they show that if the executive and congress would always promptly obey the voice of the people, our national interests would be better promoted, and our national character realize greater elevation.

Sunday School Society.

THE annual meeting of the Lexington Sunday School Union Society, will be held at Dr. Blythe's School Room, on Wednesday, the 8th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M.—Officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

JOHN W. PALMER, Sec'y.

July 3, 1818.

Jessamine County, set.

TAKEN UP by Jacob Need, of said county, on Hickman creek, near Peniston's mill, a SORREL MARE, small star in her forehead, about fifteen hands high, 5 years old—Appraised to \$40 before me, the 27th day of April, 1818.

A copy, JOHN PERRY, J. P.

July 3-31

LIST OF LETTERS

Remain in the Post Office at Lexington, Ky. July 1, 1818, which, if not taken out in three months, will be returned ad letters to the General Post Office.

A
Allen Thos. M.
Adams John
Aldrich George
Aitchison Alexander
Aitchison John
Alexander Matthew
Allen Hugh
Austin L. Capt.
Allison William
Andrews Phineas 2
Boone Thos. 2
Breckinridge Susan
Beagle Elizabeth
Brooks Benjamin 2
Blake Miss
Butcher George 2
Bellock Mary Ann 2
Brack Daniel
Blythe Samuel
Boyd John L. Doct.
Biglan Thos. 2
Beetam Adam
Boone George G.
Bennett John Jr. 8
Barbour P. C. S.
Black Nancy
Bowling Saml.
Byrne Dennis
Burnet Andrew
Boyd Daniel
Blair Samuel 3
Blisset George
Brown Thomas 2
Blackazel
Ballard James
Bishop Purnell 3
Bledsoe James
Booser Henry
Beach Henry
Blalock Gray
Brown Henrietta
Ball Henry
Chambers Maxwell
Carr Eliza
Coley Mr.
Caldwell John 2
Coleman John W.
Caldwell Andrew
Chives David
Campbell Archibald
Chiles Phebe
Carter Parish
Clark Samuel 2
Carey John
Cooke Wilson
Christie Andrew
Craig Samuel
Chiles P. & Blides Wm.
Clarke Hannah
Carray Moses
Cox Swenson Doct. 2
Cavender Thos.
Clines Hiram
Carlisle James 2
Curtis George
Carpenter Horace 2
Cavens John
Chamberlain John
Cox George
Caldwell John
Carwell James
Canny John
Chinnerwith Sarah
Conder Wm. S. 2
Clark William
Clark Jacob
Cox Sarah E.
Dabney John Q.
Delaplane Joshua 2
Dobson George L.
Dennis Daniel
Duke Betsey J.
Dunlap John
Dunaway Edward
Dickinson Thomas
Doke James
Dawson Thomas
Deschamps Benj.
Deboe Joseph
Devers James
Duke Ben
Dumas Lewis K.
Diness John
Duncan William
Dugans Mr.
Davenport Wm.
Davis Dennis
Douglass Samuel
Evans John B.
Ervin Jane
Eiva Samuel
Elliott Susan
Edes Abram
Ewing Robert
Eulap Jacob
Favor John
Fecney Robert
Fink Henry
Faulconer Nicholas
Fig Sarah
Fisher James
Fink John
Fenn Alexander H. 2
Faulconer Susan R.
Ficklin Susanah 2
Ferguson Alex.
Fisher Samuel
Fitch J. B.
Fey Samuel
Finley Beas
Fenn E. C. 2
Ferguson Priscilla
Farrow B. G.
Fridis Ferdinand
Fauls Elizabeth
Filpott Edward
Garnett Lydia
Gray James
Gruen Benjamin
Gregory Peter
Graves Samuel
Griffith James 2
Gorham John
Gowen Jacob
Gresham William
Gay Richard
Goodwin Hannah L.
Giltner Catharine
Griffith Canallus
Goria Henry
Gibb Nathaniel
Glass John
Goss Joseph
Garrard Eliza E. M.
Gary Frederick
Grier John
Gordon Mary
Hannegan Edward 2
Holme Wm. H.
Hilton Ann
Hollyman Thomas
Hopkinson Miss H. 3
Huggin James 3
Hull Martha A.
Hanson William
Hager Christian 2
Houston Robert & Co.
Houston William
Hend John
Hall Chessey
Hughes Mary
Hughes Robert 4
Harrison Carter H.
Hargy Catherine
Harrison Dulcinea
Hoskey Henry
Hoggett James
Haller Lewis
Hartley Benj. 3
Hickey John
Haller Benj.
Hampton J. W.
Higgins Edmund
Hamilton Lewis
Harty James
Haden Samuel
Hawkins Walker
Hurst Elizabeth
Higgins Wm.
Hagerty John
Hurst James
Hickey Thos.
Hilton Margaret
Helm Lewis 2
Harrison Iziah
Hamilton John
Hendricks Lewis
Hammond Asa
Haily John H.
Harrison Ned
Holtzclaw Archibald
Jackson Thos.
Jackson Matthew L.
Jones Nelson R.
Johnson Asa
Johnson John 6.
Jennings Samuel
Jones Nicholas 3
Johnson Leroy
Jones Edward 3
Jackson Samuel
Judd Sarah Ann
Kaser Mr.
Karrick George O. 4.
Kennedy David
Kelly James
Kenning Moses 3
Knox Benjamin
Kehelly Jacob
Lees Benjamin
Lincoln Charles W. 2
Lees David
Lomans William
Luck Tardion or Gar.
Lund
Lowell Elijah
Lee John H.
Lewis Mrs.
Looney Robin
Lyle David
Long Benjamin
Loomes Josiah H. 3
Logan Hugh
Law Edmund
Little Simon
Long William
Morehead Saml. B.
Manchester Willard
Moore Francis 3
Moore Thos.
Murphy Jeremiah
Mauxe Jane
Moore Hurley
Moore John W.
Mason Levi
Madison Lucy
Monroe William
Miller William 3
Murry Catharine 2
Matheny John
Maxwell Henry
Mess Alvia
Marshall John W.
Miller Orange
Marion Charles
Miller John W.
Montague Thomas
Murray osac
Monjard E. H.
M'Conally Jacob
M'Neil Archibald
M'Fee John
M'Dowell John
M'Ilroy
M'Pherson Charles.
M'Coy John
M'Curry Alexander
M'Chord John
M'Comick John
M'Dowell Mary
M'Daniel Samuel
M'Millen Archibald
M'Dowell Jas.
M'Dowell William
M'Campbell Andrew
M'Connell James 3
M'Connell Wm.
M'Caity John
North William 2
Nagle John 6
Nelson Jesse
Neel James
Nichols John P.
Neale Joseph
Nixon George
Newhall Orin
Nowlan James
Nichols Frederick 2
Newton Eda
O'Harrow John 2
O'Hart Bernard
Ogleby Richard
Oatins Samuel
Oatins Thos.
Paul J.
Palmarier Temperance
Porter John D.
Parker Phineas
Presby Ott
Prentiss William
Pogues William L.
Paine Abijah
Peck Thomas
Price Sarah
Pratt Daniel H.
Payne Edward
Preston William
Punchard William
Pose John 2
Preston Francis
Patterson John
Pratt Enos
Purington John T.
Perkins Ota
Price Daniel
Patterson Robert 3
Powers Stephen 2
Peck Daniel
Perkins Reuben
Park Margaretta
Peniston Francis
Payne Sanford
Parsons Sylvester C. 3
Richardson Mary R.
Russell Isaac
Roch Thomas
Russell Sylvester
Rook Charles G.
Robert Henry
Reynolds Sally
Robertson Nicholas
Ryder Ann
Reynolds Ann
Rodes Jane
Raney William
Richardson Danl. & Co.
Reed Isaac 2
Hiley Samuel
Rankin Joseph K.
Russell Mrs.
Roe John
Rooke Ebenezer
Robinson Benjamin
Robert Thomas

Hardister Mr.
Huntington Elisha
Holmes Fanny
Harris Nottley
Harrod David
Hass Henry
Harp Conal
Hephum John
Hale Wright
Hamphrey Joseph
Hurst Sarah
Hart John
Hubbell Wm.
Hurst John
Hopkins James
Hollback Henry
Hatch John
Hachon David
Hinkley Charles A.
Hall Andrew
Hall Reubin
Howell C. D.
Heronimus Benjamin
Hobbs Jacob
Higgins Achariah
Hinken Mr.
Haire Noah
J
Jones John F.
Irwin Jacob 6
Johnson R. M.
Jones Isaac
Jones Wm. D.
Jack on Juliet
Johnson Simpson
Johnson Sarah W.
Jeter Littleton
Jones John
Johnson William
K
Kessalback Aaron
Kidd Jacob 6
Kill Thos.
Kemp Jane
Kemper Henry
Kumery G. H.
L
Lum Erastus
Lafon Richard 2
Lincoln Abraham
Long Thos.
Littin Joseph
Lockerie George
Lowrey James
Lawell Peter 2
Lethers Peter
Lippett J. Frances
Little Thos. W.
Lilley Gabriel
Long Isaac
Longan Thos.
Laws Wm.
Lightfoot John
M
Montgomery Andrew
Morris Jas.
Medford Elisha
Murphy Jeremiah
Mauxe Jane
Mitchell, Ames, &
White
Metcalf Huldah
May Wm. S.
Milligan Joseph
Milligan William 2
Milligan Sally
Matheny James R.
Meredith William 3
Meredith Sally 2
Martin John A.
Martin Samuel
Martin John W.
Martin James
Minton John T.
M'Crane John 2
M'Cune Felix 2
M'Cormick Pat.
M'Coy J. L.
M'Indre Raleigh 2
M'Keady George
M'Gill Rebecca
M'Guire David
M'Claine John
M'Dowell Samuel
M'Call William
M'Dawell Sabara 2
M'Mullen James
M'Donald Wancy
M'Pheters Chas.
M'Dugal Elizabeth
M'Elvain Archibald
N
Normet Samuel
Nelson James
Neal Nancy
Norvell Redman
Nelson Thomas
Nicholas Carey
Nichols J. N.
Nichols John F.
Norton Nancy
New Anthony
Newton Perrin
Owens David
Owings Henry
Osburn Abijah
Owens Frances
Owens James 2
P
Picher Lewis 2
Paxton Esther
Prentiss J. & T. G.
Putcher Winslow
Porter James W. 4
Phillips Robbins
Purkins Garrett
Pettit William W.
Parks Mr.
Paul P.
Pollock John
Pemberton Stephen 2
Patterson Samuel M.
Putnam Joseph
Pogge Thomas
Prickett Mace W.
Platt Samuel
Pratt Ezra
Pitcher Elizabeth 3
Pither Agnes
Powell John W.
Payton Ann
Phillips Michael
Porter Daniel P.
Pitclier Daniel P.
Powell Ambrose
Penney William
Proctor S.
R
Rogers James
Robertson Moses S.
Rolston James
Richardson David M.
Rice Matthew
Richardson John
Reynolds Francis
Randall Samuel
Richardson John 2
Reece David
Ross Randolph
Rulin Henry
Robnett John
Rogers Jeremiah
Rankin Joseph K.
Roe John
Rooke Ebenezer
Robinson Benjamin
Robert Thomas

Randolph Malachi
Richardson Nancy H.
Rice Luther
Rogers John
Respass Thomas
Robertson John
S
Sanderson William
Stockwell Ichabod
Spiers Susan
Sharp Eliza
Schooler Rice W.
Smiley Jonathan
Spangler Mary
Simpson Andrew
Spark Philip W.
Simmons Solomon
Stanton Andrew
Shivel John
Shovel George
Short Benjamin
Spiers Greenbury
Stapleton Harrison
Smith Wm. M.
Smith Robert
Skeeters Josiah
Sullivan Richard
Stubblefield Wm.
Seagars Thomas
Samuel John
Smith James 3
Squire John
Staring William
Sanders William
Smith William
Scott Robert & John
Shittam William
Sickles Henry
Shipman Eliakim
Spence Moses
Sailer William
Smith Samuel 2
Smith Joseph F.
Shannon John
Smith John B. N.
Smith William
Shocks John
Settle Henry
Shisler Henry
Steele William
Smith Michael 2
Serry Daniel
Scantling John
Simpson William
Sanders Mr.
Trotter Doctor
Tadafarro James G.
Taylor Mrs.
Todd Robert
Thompson Rhodes
Turney John
Turney John
Turner Sarah
Travis Jas.
Tomlinson Elizabeth
Todd James
Taylor Leonard
Thomson Nancy
Thompson Wm. G.
Tafford Polly
Trimble John
Turner Joseph King
V
Veltener Mr.
Venable Jourd or Jos.
Vawter Thos. L.
Vance Margaret
W
Weaver George J.
Wilson Robert D. 4
Wright John 2
Williams Elizabeth
Watson William 3
Warble Philip
Wallace John
Wood Stephen
Wood William 4
Whelock Jesse W.
Wren William
Wilson Cumberland
Welsh Jas. 3
Washington Henry
Wrightman R. C.
Willers Mr.
White Samuel
Wilson J. & D.
Watts David
Warren Sally Ann
Wallace David
Williams Isaac
Witnath David
Wheatly Francis
Wyatt John 3
Wittmeyer John
Woolley John
Woolfolk Samuel W. 2
Warble Elizabeth
Whaley Benjamin
Wilson John
Wilson Moses
Ward Henry D.
Young George
Zimmerman Daniel
Clerk Fayette Circuit
Court
JOHN FOWLER, P. M.
July 3-31
WAS FOUND
BY one of my servants, between town and my house, a small sum in BANK NOTES, which the owner can have by describing.
JOHN H. MORTON
Lex. July 3, 1818-31
Fayette County, set.
TAKEN UP by Joseph Craig, Jun. living on Scott's road, 3 miles from Lexington, one dark grey Mare, six years old next spring, a blemish in her right eye, hip shod in her left hip, about 14 hands high—appraised to \$20 before me, this 9th day of February, 1818.
JOS. ROBB, J. P.
July 3-31
Lexington Light Artillery,
ATTENTION!
THE members of the Lexington Light Artillery company will parade at THE ARSENAL, on Saturday the 4th instant, at nine o'clock A. M.
By order of captain Leslie Combs, ASST. WILCOUS, 1st Serg't.
July 3, 1818-19 50c
Lexington Indep't. Lt. Infantry,
ATTENTION!
THE members of the Lexington Independent Light Infantry company, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at their arsenal, on Saturday, (tomorrow) the 4th of July, 1818, precisely at 9 o'clock A. M. completely equipped, with 19 rounds of blank cartridges, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.
By order of captain THOMAS P. Hart, S. BRADFORD, 1st Serg't.
July 3, 1818-19
NOTICE.
ON the 13th day of July inst. at 12 o'clock, the undersigned trustees will attend on the premises, and make sale by auction of a HOUSE AND LOT,
Conveyed to them in trust by Solomon Gallop. The property is situated near the stone house of Sanders & Higgins, on High and Lower streets in Lexington. The lot contains 40 feet. Fronting on Lower street, extending south east 200 feet to C. Humphreys's lot. Terms of payment, cash in hand.
SAML. AYRES,
THOS. FULLEN,
July 3, 1818-31

W. CONNELL & CO.
Corner of Main and Water Streets,
FAVE FOR SALE,
30 BBL. S. MACKAREL, superior quality
BOXES DRY CODFISH
30 BBL. NEW ORLEANS SUGAR,
Wholesale and Retail.
RAISINS, by the Pound or Box
A few barrels Superior FLOUR
COFFEE, by the bbl. or lb.
15 BBL. PEACOCK NUTS
SCOTCH HERRINGS by the box or
otherwise
30 Doz. very Superior Madeira Wine in
Bottles
In assortment of
LIQUORS AND SPIRITS,
Imported and Domestic.
All of which they will sell at the lowest prices
for Cash.
Lex. June 19—1st

SMITH & TODD,
Exclusive of their general assortment of GROCERIES, lately received by the steam
boat *Anna and Co. Steamer*
ARE NOW RECEIVING,
By the steam boat *Venustus* and large Independence,
FIFTY HBL. BEST ORLEANS SUGAR
20 bbls. ditto ditto
5 boxes Havana ditto
40 bbls. best GREEN COFFEE
5 puncheons best JAMAICA SPIRITS
15 bbls. MOLASSES
4 boxes BRIMSTONE
9 boxes TIN PLATES
8 bags ALSPICE
8 bags PEPPER
6 qr. cask London Port. Tenerife WINE
1000 lbs. LOGWOOD
20 half bbls. MACKAREL
20 qr. bbls. prime pickled HERRING
25 boxes RAISINS, first quality
25 boxes best CLARET WINE.
All of which they will sell wholesale cheaper
than can be imported from the eastward—and
by retail at a very small profit for cash only.
Lexington, June 19, 1818—1st

**Superior New-Orleans
SUGAR, &c.**
SIREVE & COMBS,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
FAVE FOR SALE
43 HBL. VERY SUPERIOR NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR, carefully selected from the
sugars on the banks of the Mississippi, raised
by the best planters. For color and quality,
as well as goodness, we can safely say that it
is equal, if not superior, to any ever brought
to this town; and will be sold by the hoghead
or barrel, as purchasers may wish, upon liberal
terms—
MACKAREL of a very superior quality,
good pickle and tight barrels.
SPANISH HERRING, BAR LEAD, and SHOT
assorted.
MADRID and PORT WINES, by the qr.
cask, &c. &c.
SIREVE & COMBS, Auctioneers,
June 19, 1818—1st

VALUABLE PROPERTY.
THE Subscribers offer for SALE their
SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY,
on Main street, in the town of Lexington—
This establishment is now in the most com-
plete order for going into business, and con-
sists of a LOT OF GROUND, fronting on
Main street 65 feet, running back 240 feet,
on which is erected a Brick Soap and Candle
Factory eighty feet in length, with boilers,
&c. sufficient to employ a considerable capital.
There are on the premises a pump, with good
water, and an ice-house. The whole of this
valuable property will be sold on a credit of
six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months;
the purchaser giving negotiable notes with ap-
proved endorsers. For further particulars
apply to
JAMES MEGOWAN,
DAVID MEGOWAN.
Lexington, June 12—5th

Doctor Dudley,
HAS REMOVED to Poplar Row, and re-
sides in the Corner house, immediately
opposite Mr. Barry.
Lexington, June 12—6th

DOCTOR ROSS,
INFORMS his friends and the public in ge-
neral, that he has permanently settled in
Lexington, in the house lately occupied by Chas.
Humphreys, esq., as an office, second door above
the Reporter Book-store, on Jordan's row—he
has determined to attend upon families by the
year; and they will find it much to their ad-
vantage to engage him in that way—he will at-
tend upon all families residing within the town
limits, at two dollars per head.
Lex. March 13—1st

S. H. WOODSON,
HAS removed to Lexington with an inten-
tion to devote himself to the practice of
Law. His office is kept in a front room of the
brick building opposite Capt. Postlewait's
gate.
1st
January 6, 1817.

Chinn's Law Office,
Is kept at his residence on Short street, Lex-
ington, Ky. His attention will be limited to
the Courts of Fayette County, alone. All
communications touching the law, will be as-
siduously attended to.
The business of Scrivener, will also be at-
tended to.
May 29—26th
R. H. CHINN.

ENGRAVING,
ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, ex-
ecuted by
J. O. LEWIS
Orders will be received at Mr. C. Wick-
liffe's, and attended to with neatness and des-
patch.
June 12—6th

For Sale,
THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE & LOT,
NOW occupied by W. G. Hunt, esq. The
lot is handsome and spacious—the build-
ings convenient and well finished. Terms
made to suit the purchaser. Apply to
JAMES E. DAVIS.
Lexington, May 1, 1818—(L.L.T.)

**ALLUVION MILLS
AND
BAKE HOUSE**
THESE MILLS are now in full operation,
doing very handsome work. Any quantity
of Flour of the first quality, may be had at
any time, by the barrel or small quantity.
Superfine Flour, by the Barrel, \$6
Fine do do 5 25
Ship Stuff, per 100 lbs. 1 50
Shorts, per bushel, 0 17
Bran, per ditto, 0 12 1/2
THE BAKING BUSINESS
Is also carried on together with the Mills,
where every quantity of BREAD may be had
of all kinds, to wit—Loaf Bread, Butter Crack-
ers, Water Crackers, Pilot and Navy Bread.
BRADFORD & BOWLES.
April 3—1st

LEGHORN BONNETS.
Mrs. SAUNDERS informs the Ladies, that she
has just received from PHILADELPHIA,
A SUPPLY OF ELEGANT LEGHORN AND
WHITE CHIP BONNETS,
WHICH she now offers for sale, at her Mil-
linery Store, on Main street, Lexing-
ton, where they are invited to call, and see for
themselves.
N. B.—TWO YOUNG LADIES, of res-
pectable connections, are wanted as AP-
PRENTICES to the Millinery Business.
April 10—1st

GROCERIES.
Smith and Todd,
Are now receiving from New-Orleans, by the
Steam Boat Governor Shelby,
A fresh assortment of the various articles
IN THE GROCERY LINE,
WHICH they offer at low prices to whole-
sale or retail customers, at their store on
Chesapeake. One of the firm selected the
articles in the Orleans market, in the months
of March and April last; they can therefore
assure the public that they are of the best qual-
ity.
May 29—1st

REMOVAL.
Thomas E. Boswell & Co.
Have removed from Short street, to that
large and convenient store, corner of Main
and Mill streets, formerly occupied by Messrs.
J. C. & M. D. Richardson, and directly op-
posite the Branch Bank of the United States—
where they have on hand a general assort-
ment of
MERCHANDIZE.
Selected for this market, which they offer for
sale at a very low advance.
And they are now receiving an elegant as-
sortment of
SPRING GOODS,
Purchased at Philadelphia, at very reduced
prices.
Lexington, April 17, 1818—4th

**Valuable Landed Property
FOR SALE.**

ANY person wishing an eligible situation in
Logan County, Kentucky, may be accom-
modated by the Subscriber, who has for
FOUR to SIX HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND
of the first quality for sale; it lies about seven
miles from Russellville, thirty two from Clark-
sville, and forty two from Nashville; and with-
in three miles of two never failing Mills on
Red River; there is on this tract an abundance
and variety of timber, more than sufficient for
its support, land of the first quality for timo-
thy meadow, and a sheet of barrens that would
delight the eye of a judicious cultivator. There
is a creek running through the land, on which
a saw and grist Mill were worked for many
years, for about six months in the year; these
works may be again erected, with the addition
of a distillery, to great advantage; about twenty
one acres of cleared land on the premises
in good heart, and a never failing spring of
Limestone water. To prevent needless and
perplexing applications, the public are hereby
informed that my price is \$12 per acre, one
half paid down and the balance in 6 and 12
months, an indisputable title warranted.
ROBT. BAYLOR.
Russellville, Feb. 5—1st Feb. 21—26th.

OWINGS'S IRON-WORKS.
ARE IN FULL COMPLETE OPERATION.
THE result of the late improvements, made
by the subscriber on his BLAST FUR-
NACE, decidedly gives her the preference to
any in the western country. She is now making
double the quantity she ever made and of a
very superior quality.
The FORGES are making better Bar Iron
than heretofore, & of as good a quality as any
in the U. States. They are managed by selected
workmen from the Eastward.
All orders will be promptly executed when
the payment is made satisfactory.
THOMAS D. OWINGS.
State Iron-Works, Jan. 17, 1818—1st
N. B. A general assortment of Bar-Iron and
Castings will be kept as usual at his Iron Store,
in Lexington.

BARTLET & COX,
OF NEW-ORLEANS.
THE term of the partnership of the above
firm having expired, the affairs of the
concern will be settled by the subscriber.
He continues business on his own account in
New-Orleans—where consignments and orders
will meet due and prompt attention.
His establishment is in Poldrass street, a
healthy and pleasant part of the city, and near
the active business of the boats and shipping.
NATH'L COX.
Nov. 15—1st

Kentucky & Ohio Hotel.
Corner of Front and Market streets, Pittsburgh.
TRAVELERS and others are respectfully
informed, that the above mentioned is
continued by Mrs. KERR, widow of the late
John Kerr. Careful and attentive house ser-
vants and ostlers have been provided, and ev-
ery attention will be paid to the accommoda-
tion of those calling.
Pittsburgh, May 18, 1818.—June 12—7th

FOR SALE.
A SECOND HAND, NEW PATENT DEAR-
BORN WAGON; two seats, and two
sets of harness, in very good order, with shaft,
tongue, &c. Sixty days credit—negotiable
paper with approved security will be required
of the purchaser. Enquire at this office.
Lexington, June 12—3rd

Lexington Steam Mill.
THE Proprietors being interested in the
store of HUBBARD B. SMITH, & CO. have
declined retailing Flour, Meal, &c. at the
Mill; a constant supply of those articles will be
kept at the store, and sold on the usual terms.
Any person wishing to get flour by the barrel,
can be supplied on application, either at
the Mill or Store, and be whistled by the barrel,
or larger quantity, can be had at all times.
They wish to purchase a quantity of Wheat
and Corn, delivered at the mill, for which the
current price will be given. They also want
a number of young Hogs, for which they will
give a fair price.
ROBERT HUSTON & CO.
Lex. Feb. 27, 1818—1st

FOR SALE.
A FIVE ACRE LOT on which there is a
new BRICK HOUSE situated between
James Haggins Esq. and the house formerly oc-
cupied by Mr. John L. Martin—the terms will
be one third in hand the balance in one and
two years: it is thought unnecessary to give a
description of the convenience and utility of
this property, as persons wishing to purchase
would wish to view it, which they may do upon
application to the subscriber.
WILLIAM ROSS.
Lexington, Feb. 27—1st

STATE OF KENTUCKY.
Jessamine Circuit, set. October Term, 1817.
Micajah Clark, Complainant,
against
Rebecca Henderson, Adm. and Lindsay Courts,
adms. of Matthew Henderson dec. Defendant.
IN CHANCERY.
THIS day came the Complainant by his
counsel, and the Defendants having failed
to enter their appearance herein agreeably to
law and the rules of this court, and it appear-
ing to the satisfaction of the court that they
are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth—
Therefore on motion of the complainant, it is
ordered that unless they do appear here on or
before the first day of our next April Term,
and answer the Complainant's bill, the same
will be taken for confessed against them. And
it is further ordered that a copy of this order
be inserted in some authorized newspaper of
this Commonwealth eight weeks successively
as the law directs.
A Copy. Attest,
DANIEL B. PRICE, c. j. c. c.
June 12, 1818—8th

Wm. R. Morton, & Co.
(In the Corner House near the Public Square,
formerly occupied by W. Essex)
Have on hand, a large assortment of MER-
CHANDIZE, consisting of all the vari-
ous articles of the latest fashions in the
DRY GOODS LINE,
GROCERIES, of the best quality,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
**HARD, GLASS, CHINA & QUEENS
WARE.**
Also, best manufactured
PITTSBURGH NAILS.
SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS & LIQUORS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
All of which will be sold on the best terms.
Lexington, Feb. 21—1st

New & Cheap Goods.
G. WOODWARD,
In the house lately occupied by Robert Frazer,
Main street, Lexington.
HAS JUST OPENED
A new and select assortment of
Fresh Goods,
PURCHASED in New York at package
sales at auction, and at prices much below
the manufacturing cost, which will enable him
to sell goods lower than any yet offered to the
public, among the present importation, are the
following articles:
Silks, Satinets, Flannels, Crapes,
Ginghams, pink stripes, Long Lawns, Irish
Linen, low priced, Linen Cambricks, Diapers,
Table Cloths and Shirting, Silk Shawls, Cotton
do. Lace do. Fancy do.—Cambric, Book, Le-
no, Mull, India, Jaconet and Fancy Muslins,
Fine twilled Cravats, Fancy bordered do. Silk
Gloves and Hosiery, Brown Holland, Ladies' Beau-
tiful Hats, with Ostrich Feathers, and many oth-
er articles in his line of business.
On Consignment—viz. New Orleans,
Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Wines, Iron, Steel, Cop-
pers, Rosin, Hardware, assorted, 27 packages
real China Ware, 1 case of Toys, assorted
silk and fancy colors, patterns new and rich—
a quantity of Cotton Yarns, assorted. All of
which were selected and purchased on the most
advantageous terms, and shall be sold
low for cash, or good paper, on a short credit.
May 29—10th

HUBBARD B. SMITH & CO.
ARE OPENING A
GROCERY STORE,
In the house lately occupied by W. R. Mor-
ton & Co. at the corner of Short street and
Chesapeake, fronting the Public Square, in
Lexington.
Where they will keep a constant supply of
FLOUR,
OF THE FIRST QUALITY,
CORN MEAL & BRAN,
FROM THE STEAM MILL, OF ROBERT
HUSTON & CO.—ALSO,
WINE
Brandy
Spirits
Gin
Whiskey
Sugar
Coffee
Tea
Chocolate
Chewing Tobacco &
A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES,
Which they will sell upon reasonable terms
for Cash.
They will also receive a quantity of Wheat
and Corn, to be delivered at the Lexington
Steam Mill of Robert Huston & Co.—for which
the highest market prices will be given.
They expect to receive in a short time,
a large supply of Groceries, from Philadelphia
and Orleans.
Lex. Feb. 27, 1818—1st

WATCHES.
THE subscribers have just received,
**Gold and Silver Patent Lever
Watches.**
Among which are a few for LADIES, for sale
at the Philadelphia Prices. ALSO, A Genera
Assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
By Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance for
Cash, or notes at a short date.
TILFORD, TROTTER, & Co.
Lexington, Dec. 13—1st

John Deverin, Distiller.
Short street, opposite the Court-house, Lexington.
KEEPS constantly for sale, on reasonable
prices, Wholesale and Retail,
Spirit of Wine, 1st quality,
Gin, do.
Assorted Cordials, 1st quality,
do. do. common, for retail in the
Groceries,
Excellent Cherry Bounce,
Oil of Peppermint,
do. Aniseed,
do. Cinnamon,
Vulnary Water, for the cure of fresh
wounds and bruises,
Anti-pyretic Syrup, an excellent remedy for
fever, or neglected colds.
June 5, 1818—7th

THE DRUG STORE,
Late of Major J. M. McCalla,
(CORNER OF SHORT & MARKET-STREETS.)
WILL in future be conducted by Doctor
CLOUD and B. GAINES, formerly of
the house of McCalla, Gaines & Co. They
have on hand, and are importing, a very exten-
sive supply of
Fresh Medicines, Paints, &c.
Which they will sell on the most moderate
terms, by wholesale and retail. They have no
hesitation in believing that they will be able to
give general satisfaction to those who may fa-
vor them with their calls.
Orders from a distance shall be promptly
attended to, by
CLOUD & GAINES.
Lexington, Oct. 4—40—1st

BY AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE
OF KENTUCKY.
**THE FIRST CLASS
OF A
LOTTERY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
FAYETTE HOSPITAL.**
SCHEME.
1 Prize of 20,000 Dollars, is \$20,000
2 " of 10,000 " is 10,000
3 " of 5,000 " is 5,000
12 " of 1,000 " is 12,000
15 " of 500 " is 7,500
15 " of 100 " is 1,500
650 " of 50 " is 32,500
658 Prizes. \$100,000
1312 Blanks.
2,000 Tickets, at \$50 each, is \$100,000
NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

STATIONARY PRIZES.
First drawn No. will be entitled to
First 500 Blanks, each to
First drawn No. on the 5th day's drawing, 1,000
First " " on the 6th day's " 5,000
First " " on the 7th day's " 1,000
First " " on the 8th day's " 5,000
First " " on the 9th day's " 10,000
First " " on the 10th day's drawing,
after 100 tickets are drawn, will be en-
titled to the Grand Stationary Prize of \$20,000
The \$10,000 prizes, as awarded on the fifth
and seventh day's drawings, to be each pay-
able in partly 15 tickets, valued at 750 dollars—
Nos. 1001 to 1015 inclusive for that on the fifth,
and Nos. 1016 to 1030 inclusive for that on the seventh.
The \$5,000 prizes, which will be awarded
to the first drawn numbers on the sixth and
eighth days, to be each payable in part by 80
tickets, valued at 4,000 dollars—Nos. 1201 to
1280 inclusive for that on the sixth, and 1701
to 1780 inclusive for that on the eighth.
And the \$1,000 prize, as designated for
the first drawn number on the ninth day's draw-
ing, will be payable in part by 150 tickets, val-
ued at 750 dollars—the numbers reserved are
from 1301 to 1650 inclusive.
All prizes payable in 90 days after the com-
pletion of the drawing, subject to a deduction
of 15 per cent.
All prizes not demanded within one year af-
ter the completion of the drawing, will be con-
sidered as donations to the Institution.

Two Hundred Numbers will constitute a
day's drawing. A list of each day's drawing
will be published, and sent to the different post-
offices in the neighborhood of which tickets
may have been sold.
ACTUAL FLOATING PRIZES ARE,
1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars.
1 " of 5,000 " "
2 " of 1,000 " "
12 " of 500 " "
15 " of 100 " "
350 " of 50 " "
Whole Tickets, halves, and quarters, to be
had of THOMAS JANUARY, who is the Chairman
and Treasurer for the Managers.

While the above Scheme presents a brilliant
prospect to the purchasers of tickets, of acquir-
ing fortunes without incurring much risk,
the object of the Lottery is such as to inspire the
Managers with the most flattering hope, that
they will be enabled to announce, in a very few
weeks, the commencement of the drawing.
Every benevolent heart, whose sensibilities are
alive to the sufferings of the poor, the sick, and
the infirm, and to the most efficient means of
affording them permanent comfort and relief,
will cordially unite with the Managers in the
promotion of the speedy success of this Lot-
tery. The completion of the Hospital Building,
already in progress; and its preparation for the
early reception of the suffering victims of
misfortune and disease in the state at large, are
objects which forcibly, and will not in vain, ap-
peal to the hearts and the heads of an intelli-
gent and charitable community. The Man-
agers confidently rely upon these considera-
tions, and on the number of prizes compared
with the blanks, rendering the chances of ob-
taining the former unusually great, for a very
rapid sale of the tickets.

**ANDREW MCALLA,
THOMAS JANUARY,
STEPHEN CHIPLEY,
B. GAINES,
STERLING ALLEN,** } MANAGERS.
Lexington, Ky. April 24, 1818—1st

THE CELEBRATED BULL,
RAISED by Mr. SMITH, who obtained a Sil-
ver Cup at two annual exhibitions of cat-
tle, under the direction of the Agricultural So-
ciety, is at my farm near Lexington, for the con-
venience of those who wish to improve their
breed of cattle. Five Dollars is the price of
good pasture on moderate terms.
This Bull excels in beauty and size any ani-
mal of his kind in the state; his calves selling
from 30 to 50 dollars from common cows, and
from blooded cows as high as 250 dollars.
I have not heard of a single one of an inferior
description—all are greatly superior to those
by other bulls.
JOHN FOWLER.
Lexington, July 26, 1817—1st

Hop Powder Mills,
One mile west of Lexington, on the Woodford
Road.
JOSEPH & GEORGE BOSWELL,
HAVE entered into Co-Partnership with
SPENCER COOPER, for the purpose of
manufacturing GUN-POWDER, under the firm
of
SPENCER COOPER & CO.
Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-
Powder, equal to any made in the United States
and will sell on as good terms.
All orders will be strictly attended to, and
they will continue to give the highest price
for SALT-PETRE, delivered at J. & G. Bos-
well's Store, on Chesapeake, Lexington, or at
their Mills.
SPENCER COOPER & CO.
April 10—1st

FOR SALE,
A TRACT OF WOOD LAND,
IN Fayette county, about six miles west of
Lexington, on the road leading to Ver-
sailles; containing 105 Acres. The said land
lies most beautifully for a small farm; and is
inferior in point of Soil and Timber, to no land
in the state.
ALSO A HOUSE AND LOT,
near Palmar's Tavern, in Lexington. For
further particulars enquire of
JOHN C. RICHARDSON,
who is authorised to dispose of said property.
June 19—1st

Paper Manufacturing Co.
HAVE opened an Office on Mill street, in
Lexington, where it is their intention to
keep a complete assortment of Paper—and
where all orders for that article will be thank-
fully received and promptly attended to. The
highest price given for fine Rags.
THOMAS JANUARY, Pres. F. M. Co
March 20—1st

**Blanks of every Description,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**
By their joint Attorney,
JOHN KEATING.

Sebree & Johnsons,
CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS,
N. B. HAVE just opened, and will constantly keep
on hand, for sale, either by retail or whole-
sale, an assortment of
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.
CONSISTING OF
BROAD CLOTHS, NEGRO CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, BLANKETS,
CASSINETS, HARD-WARE,
SATTINETS, NAILS of every de-
scription, &c. &c.
They will also keep a constant supply of
BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER
and WRAPPING PAPER.
Orders from any part of the country will be
promptly attended to.
Lexington, Sept. 13—1st
The Editors of the Frankfort Argus and
Georgetown Patriot, will please to insert the
above three times.

**BOOK-BINDING & STA-
TIONERY BUSINESS.**

THOMAS ESSEX & CO.
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that
they have removed their Book-Binding
and Stationery business to the sign of the Journal,
next door to the former stand of William
Essex & Son, occupied at present by William R.
Morton & Co. opposite the Court House, on
Main street, where they will keep a constant
supply of
**Blank Books, Stationery and
School Books,**
For Sale. Orders from public officers and
banks at a distance will be promptly attended
to—those having purchased a ruling machine,
which will thereby enable them to furnish pub-
lic offices and banks with Blank Books ruled
in the neatest manner, and with much more
facility than they could otherwise do.
Lexington, Feb. 27—1st

**WESTERN HOTEL,
BALTIMORE.**

**DAN. McKEOWIN,
(LATE OF WASHINGTON CITY.)**
MOST respectfully informs his friends and
the public, that he has taken that large
and commodious establishment, and having
made considerable changes in it, and had it
thoroughly repaired, is now ready to receive
and entertain all travellers who may favor him
with their custom; at the same time flattering
himself, that by his unremitting exertions and
constant personal attention, to merit their en-
couragement. The situation of his house is
healthy and pleasant, and will be found con-
venient for travellers generally, more especially
for the western merchants, from its vicinity to
the line of western trade.
D. McK. has taken great pains in the selection
of his Liquors, and provided himself with
excellent servants, fine stabling and good ost-
lers—in short, with every thing in his line to
make the traveller comfortable.
N. B. The New Line of Stages to Chambers-
burg, which starts shortly from the office ad-
joining the Indian Queen, will call regularly at
the Western Hotel, going out and coming in.
Gentlemen taken to board, by the day,
week, month or year.
Horses taken to livery, by the day, week,
month or year, on the most reasonable terms,
and attended to by sober, steady and experi-
enced ostlers.
Baltimore, March 15—[April 24—1818]

Blank Checks
JUST printed and for sale at the office of the
Kentucky Gazette, CHECKS on the Farm-
ers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington, in
books, or by the quire. Also, Checks on the
United States Branch and the Lexington Branch
Banks
May 29—1st

U. States Circuit Court.
KENTUCKY DISTRICT.
Alexander Cranston and
Andrew Alexander,
vs.
John P. Schatzell & others. } Notice.
By a rule of court made in this cause at
the last May term, it was ordered that an
injunction should issue, in pursuance of the
prayer contained in the bill filed in this cause,
to enjoin and restrain the defendants or ei-
ther of them from selling, conveying, or oth-
erwise disposing of the real and personal es-
tate and stock in the said bill mentioned, or
further collecting or receiving into their or
either of their hands, the monies or securi-
ties of moneys due to the copartnerships in
the said bill mentioned, or either of them.—
And it was further ordered, that such one of
the persons therein named as shall consent to
act, should be and was thereby appointed a
receiver, in the cause to receive and take in-
to his possession the joint estate, monies and
effects belonging to the complainants and vic-
tims.

And it was further ordered, that upon ser-
vice on the defendants of a copy of the said
order, and of the certificate of the clerk
of the court of the filing of such bond by
the receiver as was therein directed, and the
security bond therein mentioned, they, the
defendants, and all others holding the same,
should deliver over to such receiver the whole
of the real and personal estate, monies, secu-
rities, account books, vouchers and deeds,
and other papers relating to, or in any manner
concerning the same. And whereas, the
clerk of the said court hath duly certified, un-
der the seal of the said court, that John S.
Snead, one of the persons in the said rule
mentioned, having consented to act as such receiver,
hath filed the bond therein required—Notice
is hereby given to all persons, holding any joint
property, estate, monies or effects, due or be-
longing to Alexander Cranston, Andrew Al-
exander and John P. Schatzell, formerly trad-
ing under the firm of John P. Schatzell
or to the same persons, and John Woodward,
formerly trading under the firm of John P.
Schatzell & Co. to deliver over and pay the
same to the said John S. Snead only.
The above named John P. Schatzell having
refused to deliver up the joint Real and Per-
sonal estate in contempt of the above men-
tioned order.—And having also in contempt
of the same collected part of the joint monies
and effects belonging to the said copartner-
ship or one of them. The public are hereby
further Notified and Cautioned not to pur-
chase or treat with the said John P. Schatzell,
for the purchase of the following property,
(to wit) the dwelling house and lot in Lexing-
ton, now occupied by the said schatzell; ten
acres of ground, being an out lot, purchased
by said schatzell from John Fowler; a pew in
the Episcopal Church in Lexington; a negro
woman named Chloe; twenty shares in the
stock of the Lexington White Lead Manufac-
turing Company; a quantity of Cotton Bag-
ging, owned jointly by John Smith and the
late firm of John P. Schatzell & Co.
June 26—21st
Alexander Cranston and
Andrew Alexander.
By their joint Attorney,
JOHN KEATING.

C. Bradford,
(Next door to the Office of the Kentucky Gazette)
IS RECEIVING AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES,
OF THE FIRST QUALITY,
AMONG WHICH ARE,
Loaf, and } SUGARS
Lump, and }
Brown }
Wines }
Brandy, } LIQUORS
Jamaica Spirits, }
Rum, and }
Whiskey }
Gunpowder, } TEAS
Imperial, and }
Young Hyson }
Mackarel, } FISH
Salmon, }
Herring, &c }
Cod }
Capers, Catsup, &c. &c. &c.
All of which will be sold low for cash.
From arrangements made with houses in
Louisville, New-Orleans and Baltimore, he will
be enabled to furnish any article in the Gro-
cery line, on the best terms and of the first
quality.

WANTED,
2000 GALLONS OF WHISKY, of the
first quality.
Lex. June 26, 1818—1st

NEW GOODS.

Higgins & Pritchett,
Have just received, and are now opening at their
Store, corner of Main and Mulberry streets,
and directly opposite to Keen's Tavern,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDIZE,
Suitable for the approaching season; which they
offer for sale at very reduced prices.
AMONG WHICH ARE
Turkey, Brussels, and Stairs Carpeting,
A few sets Surveyors' best instruments,
New-Orleans Sugar by the Barrel and Retail,
ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS.
Lexington, May 15—1st

LAW OFFICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ENTERED INTO CO-PART-
NERSHIP UNDER THE NAME AND FIRM OF
BARR & SHANNON,
With a view to practise law in the courts of
Fayette. Their office will be kept on Lime-
stone street near Mr. Keen's, late Mr. Pos-
tlewait's Inn, where they can at all times be
consulted, unless when attending said courts.
Those who employ them will in all cases ob-
tain the counsel and efforts of both; and may
be assured that all business committed to their
care will be discharged promptly and punctu-
ally. All letters addressed to the firm on busi-
ness connected with their profession, will be
duly attended to.
THOMAS T. BARR,
GEORGE SHANNON.
Lexington, March 27—1st

DISSOLVED.
THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore exist-
ing between Alexander Cranston, An-
drew Alexander, J. P. Schatzell and John
Woodward, trading under the firm of J. P.
Schatzell and Co. is dissolved by consent of
parties.

NOTICE
IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, that the
business of said concern will be closed by the
subscriber, who requests those that stand in-
debted thereto, to come forward and settle
their accounts respectively.—And to whom
those who also please to apply to whom the
firm stands indebted.
J. P. SCHATZELL.
Lexington Sept. 27—1st

BANK BOOKS.
THOMAS ESSEX & CO.
KEEP constantly on hand, BANK BOOKS,
of all descriptions, ruled according to
the pattern used in the Bank of Kentucky;
which may be had at various prices.
Lexington, June 12—1st

ELEGANT CARPETING.
Just received and for sale at the Store of
T. E. DOSWELL & CO.
Brussels & Scotch Carpetings,
Which they offer at a very reduced price.
August 23—1st

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM R. MORTON & Co.
HAVE removed their Store to the Brick
house at the corner of Main and Upper
streets, lately occupied by Wm. Essex as a
Bookstore.
Lex. Dec. 27—1st

GREENVILLE SPRINGS,
WILL be kept this season by HENRY
PALMER. Bathing Houses are in nice
order, Warm and Cold Baths.
Harrodsburg, Nov. 12—12th

BACON
HOLDMAN, PEARSON & Co. wish to
contract for a quantity of Bacon. Those
having the article, will find it their interest to
call on them.
Lexington, June 12—4th

HEMP.
THE subscribers wish to purchase FORTY
TONS OF HEMP, to be delivered in the
next year.
WM. R. MORTON & CO.
Lexington, Dec. 27—1st